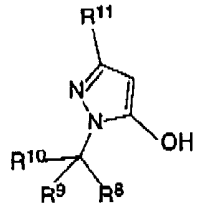
APPENDIX I:

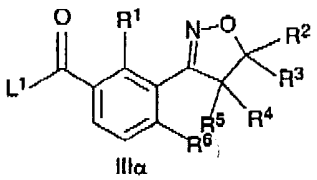
THE CHANGES IN THE CLAIMS (version with markings, showing the changes made):

5. (*currently amended*) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of the formula II

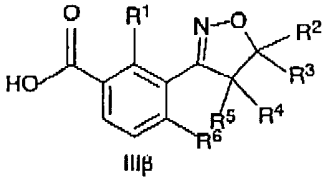


II

with an activated benzoic acid IIIα or a benzoic acid IIIβ,



IIIα



IIIβ

where the variables X, R^1 to R^6 and R^8 to R^{11} are as defined in claim 1 and L^1 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R^7 (≠) hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of formula I where R^7 (≠) hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

~~$[L^3-L^{7a}]$~~ L^3-R^{7a} VI[.]

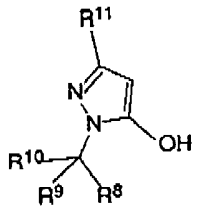
wherein

L^3 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

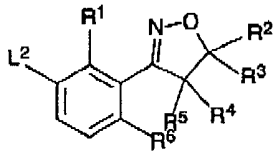
nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

6. (*currently amended*) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II



II

in which the variables R^8 to R^{11} are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



V

where the variables X and R^1 to R^6 are as defined in claim 1 and L^2 is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base, to give the compounds of formula I where R^7 = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzylpyrazoles of formula I were $R^7 \neq$ hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

$$[L^3\text{-}L^{7a}]\ L^3\text{-}R^{7a} \qquad \text{VI}[,]$$

wherein

L^3 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

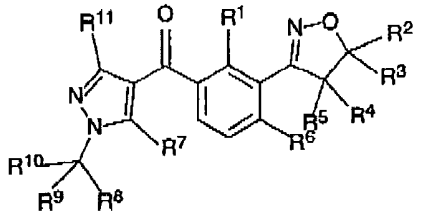
15. (*currently amended*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 1 wherein

R^7 is hydroxyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_3-C_6-alkenyloxy, [~~C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyloxy~~] C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylthiocarbonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the last-mentioned substituent may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

APPENDIX II:

THE AMENDED CLAIMS (clean version of *all* claims):

1. (*original*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I



I

where:

X is O, NH or N(C_1-C_6-alkyl);

R^1 is C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 are hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or C_1-C_4-haloalkyl;

R^6 is halogen, nitro, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl or C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl;

R^7 is hydroxyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_3-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_4-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy;

R^8, R^9 are C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^{10} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

where the number of the carbon atoms of the radicals R^8, R^9 and R^{10} together is at most 7,

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

and its agriculturally useful salts.

2. (*original*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^6 is C_1-C_4-alkylthio or C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl.

3. (*original*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

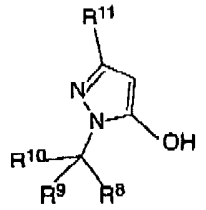
X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^6 is halogen, nitro, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

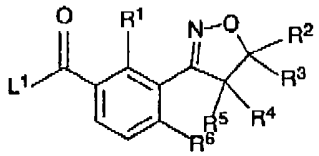
4. (*original*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where X is N(C_1-C_6-alkyl).

5. (*currently amended*) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of the formula II

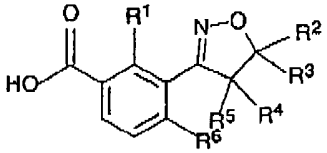


II

with an activated benzoic acid IIIα or a benzoic acid IIIβ,



IIIα



IIIβ

where the variables X, R^1 to R^6 and R^8 to R^{11} are as defined in claim 1 and L^1 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R^7 = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of formula I where $R^7 \neq$ hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

L^3-R^{7a} VI

wherein

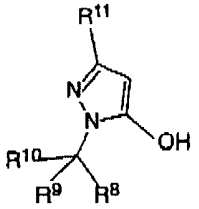
L^3 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-men-

tioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

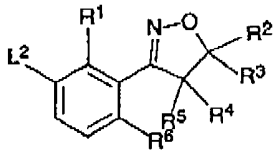
nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

6. (*currently amended*) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II



II

in which the variables R^8 to R^{11} are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



V

where the variables X and R^1 to R^6 are as defined in claim 1 and L^2 is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base, to give the compounds of formula I where R^7 = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzylpyrazoles of formula I were $R^7 \neq$ hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

$$L^3\text{-}R^{7a} \qquad \text{VI}$$

wherein

L^3 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

10. (*previously amended*) A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted ben-

zoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customarily used for formulating crop protection agents.

12. (*previously amended*) A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, characterized in that a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 is allowed to act on the plants, their habitat and/or on seed.

14. (*previously added*) A process for preparing compositions as claimed in claim 10, which comprises mixing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzopyrazole or an agriculturally useful salt of the formula I is applied to plants, seeds and/or their habitat.

15. (*currently amended*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 1 wherein

R^7 is hydroxyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_3-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_6-alkylthiocarbonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the last-mentioned substituent may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

16. (*previously added*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein

X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^6 is C_1-C_4-alkylthio or C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl.

17. (*previously added*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein

X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^6 is halogen, nitro, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy.

18. (*previously added*) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein X is N(C_1-C_6-alkyl).